

LETTER FROM WM. MILLER.

Br. Himes—My health is on the gain, as my folks would say. I have now only twenty-two bills from the bigness of a grape to a walnut, on my shoulder, side, back and arms. I am truly afflicted like Job. And about as many comforters—only they do not come to me as did Job's, and their arguments are not near so rational. I want to see brother Bliss. I hope he is right about the termination of the periods, but I think not. I will tell you why, if you will examine, you will find all the ceremonies of the typical law, that were observed in the first month, or vernal equinox, had their fulfilment in Christ's first advent and sufferings; but after all the feasts and ceremonies in the seventh month or autumnal equinox, can only have their fulfilment at his second advent—Let me notice some:

1. The ark rested on the seventh month, seventeenth day. This has an appearance of a type, the rest of the gospel ark at the judgment. Gen. viii. 4.

2. The sanctuary, and worshippers, and all appertaining to it, were cleansed on the seventh month, tenth to seventeenth day, Lev. xiv. 29—34, surely a type.

3. The Israelites of God were to afflict their souls, from the evening of the ninth to the evening of the tenth day, seventh month, Lev. xiii. 27—35, a type of the troubles, Dan. xii. 1.

4. The holy convocation of all Israel, seventh month, 1—15th day, Lev. xxiii. 24; Num. xix. 1. A type of the gathering of the elect, Ps. lxxxi. 3—4; xxviii. 6.

5. The great feast, seventh month, fifteenth day, all Israel appeared before the Lord. Lev. xxiii. 34; 1 Kings vi. 2—Type of the marriage supper. Heb. xi. 9, 10.

6. The jubilee sounded seventh month, tenth day, through all the land. Lev. xxv. 9, 10. Type of final redemption. 1 Thess. iv. 14—17.

7. The time of release of all Hebrews in bondage seventh month fifteenth day. Deut. xv. 1—15; xxi. 10, 11; Jer. xxxiv. 8—14, at the feast of tabernacles. This evidently is typical of the release of the Israel of God.

8. The atonement was made on the tenth day, seventh month, and this is certainly typical of the atonement Christ is now making for us. Lev. xvi. 1—34, antitype. Heb. ix. 1—28.

9. When the high priest came out of the holy of holies, after making the atonement, he blessed the people. Lev. ix. 22, 23; 2 Sam. vi. 18. So will our Great High Priest, Heb. ix. 28. This was on the seventh month, tenth day.

10. This was in harvest time, the feast of harvest was kept in the seventh month from the tenth day to the seventeenth. Lev. xxiii. 33. Christ says plain in the "harvest time." John vi. 2, 37. So in the last great day, Jesus' voice will call forth the righteous dead. John v. 28, 29; 1 Thess. i. 16.

Will you and brother Bliss examine and tell me what you think of my scribble, on this point. If this should be true we shall not see his glorious appearing until after the autumnal equinox. A few months more of trial and calamity, and then all will be over. I wish I could see you once more, but do not leave your work to gratify me; Mine I expect is done. I am ashamed to write to any but you, brother Himes; you can and will pity the trembling hand of

WILLIAM MILLER.

Low Hampton, N.Y. 3, 1843.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

In pursuance to previous notice, delegates from different counties in the State, met at the Court House in Rutland, on Tuesday June 27, 1843, and were organized by the appointment of

Wm. Burt, Esq. of Vergennes, President, Geo. W. Strong, of Rutland, Secretary.

The object of the Convention having been stated by E. L. Ormsbee and Robert Pierpoint, Esqrs., of Middlebury, E. L. Ormsbee, of Rutland, G. T. Hodges, of Rutland, — Baker, of Vergennes, Geo. A. Allen, of Burlington, Calvin Townsley, of Brattleboro, were appointed to nominate a committee to collect information in relation to the subject of Rail Roads, and to report to the next Legislature—who reported the names of

Edgar L. Ormsbee, Rutland, Gardner C. Hall, Brattleboro, A. P. Lyman, Bennington, Wm. Slade, Middlebury, Wm. Burt, Vergennes, Geo. N. Pomeroy, Burlington, Abraham Adams, Ludlow, Committee.

Which report was adopted by the Convention. After several animated addresses, the Convention adjourned to meet at the same place to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

E. L. Ormsbee, Geo. W. Grady, Calvin Townsley, committee on Resolutions.

LARD OIL MANUFACTURES.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Wednesday says:—

This new branch of business bids fair to become one of vast importance to the west, and it is thought by some, will soon be second only to the manufacture of flour. Lard Oil factories are springing up in most western towns, and the oil of "prairie whales" rapidly superseding the productions of the fatty monsters of the deep. Mr. M. C. Eddy, on 3d street, who first commenced the business in this city, now produces a beautiful oil, almost as clear as water, which burns with great brilliancy, and is devoid of noxious smell and smoke. Instead of manufacturing stearine for candles, Mr. Eddy only extracts a portion of oil from the lard, and converts the remainder into Refined Lard for family use. This article is of the consistency of well made butter, beautifully white, and free from all impurities. It must be a fine article for pastry in the summer season. It is sold at the price of common lard.

We see it predicted in some of the papers that our annual crop of nearly five hundred million bushels of corn, which can easily be increased to one thousand millions, will soon, in the shape of oil, refined lard, lard butter, and stearine, be second only to cotton in value, on the list of American exports.

Vermont Phoenix.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1843.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN MATTOCKS.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
HORACE EATON.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN SPALDING.
SENATORS FOR WINDHAM COUNTY,
SANDFORD PLUMB,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
SAMUEL F. THOMPSON.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Perhaps some of our readers may still labor under the impression that the people of this State through their Legislature have done something more for the freedom of the oppressed, not recollecting the resolutions of the last Legislature. As it is our wish to throw all the light we may be able upon the subject, we copy the resolutions which were unanimously passed by both branches of the Vermont Legislature.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives: That as the Representatives of the people of the State of Vermont do not protest against the admission into the Union of any State whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery, or the retention of Texas, or any other Territory, in which slavery exists.

2d. That we believe that Congress have the power by the Constitution of the United States, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and in the Territories of the United States; and that if Congress refuse to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, that the seat of the General Government ought to be removed from that District, to a place where slavery and the slave trade do not exist.

3d. That we believe Congress have constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States in this Union, and to make such laws as shall effectually prevent this trade, and ought to exercise this power.

4th. That the Constitution of the United States ought to be amended, so as to prevent the existence and maintenance of Slaves in the United States in any form or manner.

5th. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to present the foregoing resolutions to their respective Houses in Congress, and to use their influence to carry out the principles thereof.

6th. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We ask every abolitionist carefully to peruse the foregoing resolutions. The first resolution protests against the admission of any State or Territory into the Union, whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery. This resolution certainly is in accordance with the views of the most strenuous abolitionist. It is the opinion of the people of the State of Vermont expressed through their Representatives, and as our Senators are instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to carry out its principles, we cannot conceive that any party, let it be known by whatever name it may, can do more. Suppose, for instance, the Legislature of the State should pass resolutions in favor of a protective Tariff, and should instruct the delegation in Congress from this State to present the resolutions to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to use their influence to procure such a Tariff. Would not such an act be supposed to express in the strongest possible manner the views of the people of the State, and at the same time show to all, decided action upon the subject? And would it not be the very kind of action that would have an influence to bring about the passage of such a law? But there are certain individuals in this State not content with this. They wish precisely the same thing—but the party passing the Tariff vote is known by some other name than Tariff Party. They therefore profess to see the necessity of getting up another party, whose sole object will be to procure the passage of a law to protect domestic manufactures. They take into consideration none of the other measures that may be beneficial to the country—but urge people to unite with them to bring about the individual object they have in view. Now every one would see at a glance the folly of the movement. Another party had done the very thing they profess a wish to accomplish. And yet they would not be satisfied—because they counted a Tariff Party. This party that had passed the resolutions in favor of a Tariff, might have other measures in view, which were calculated to bring about the same object, or measures very important to the prosperity of the country. Then we will suppose there was another party striving to elect to no other object, to aid in the measures, would it not be necessary, suicidal, to give support to the new Tariff party, and by this means make it possible for a party to succeed whose measures were entirely different? We could arrive at no other conclusion than that the new party were extremists—fond of office—or at least were very unwise in their efforts for the good of the country.

We cannot conceive that any abolitionist can find fault with either of the resolutions quoted above. There is no going round—no dodging the question at all; and it is as it should be. If the members of the Legislature thought proper to take the subject into consideration, they would be bound to the people whom they represent, that the subject should be fairly met. We find no "dodging the question" by the Whigs, in order to conciliate the South—saying that slavery is wrong in the abstract, still, under the circumstances, it would not do to emancipate the slaves. Do not these resolutions breathe the spirit of universal liberty? They assuredly are such resolutions as every reflecting abolitionist must be satisfied with, for no better resolutions could be adopted.

With regard to the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the prohibition of the slave trade between the States, nine tenths of the people of Vermont are in opinion with the abolitionists; and through their Legislature the people of this State have made known their views. Does any one say that these resolutions will have no influence? We contend they will have more influence—will do more to awaken the slaveholder to the importance of acting upon the subject, than any party vote of abolitionists could do.

Admitting then, as we feel confident all must, that the resolutions are of the right stamp—and that they will have as much influence, to say the least, as though adopted by a Legislature composed of political abolitionists, we at once see the utter inconsistency of supporting members of the Legislature expressly on the grounds of abolition. And it cannot be argued with any degree of propriety that it is necessary, or important, that a political abolitionist be elected Governor.

But, says one, we wish our Senators and Representatives in Congress to do more to bring about the abolition of slavery. We want them to be political abolitionists, and have them go to Washington pledged to do all they can for the cause we have espoused. The political abolitionists who might be chosen to represent this State, it must be remembered, cannot abolish slavery. But, replies the ultra abolitionist, they would vote right, and act for the best good of the cause. Granted—or, that they would endeavor to carry out the will of their constituents. Are not Whig Representatives equally willing to obey instructions? They assuredly are not more independent of the people than others. Now let it be recollected, that the Senators are instructed and our Representatives requested to use their influence to carry out the principles of the several resolutions adopted. Will not those who represent this State in Congress, obey these instructions? They will not dare to disobey, even if they had the disposition. But there is no probability that the Whigs will elect a Representative who would wish to act differently. The Representatives know full well that they are but the servants of the people, and that the people of this State would not allow, for any length of time, their servants to disregard their known and expressed will, whatever it might be. Abolition, of Liberty party representatives could do no more.

The Liberty party is composed of men whose views upon State and National policy very nearly coincide with the Whigs; and by withdrawing from the Whigs they weaken the party with whose views they accord, and thus indirectly aid a party whose views and policy are directly the reverse. There are great and important questions that should interest us—which are of vital importance to the welfare of the country. Where is the man that disregards the general interest and prosperity of his country? We hope that such may not be found among the abolitionists; and we hope, further, that the efforts of all who think with us upon the great subjects which agitate our country, may be put forth in the right channel to do good. Let us work heart and hand together, remembering that in "Union there is strength."

A NOVELTY.

On Friday the 7th inst. we had a pleasing exhibition in the grove, back of Main Street, in this village. The Pupils and Teachers of our Common Schools, together with many parents, and other citizens of the village, assembled there in the afternoon to greet each other, and congratulate each other on the prosperous state of our Schools. The Teachers and Pupils of the four primary Schools in the District, assembled at the Chapel in Elliot street, and accompanied by the School Committee, and escorted by a band of music, marched thence to the grove, presenting a very cheering and pleasant spectacle. Tables were prepared in the grove, well loaded with eatables for the children, and ornamented most tastefully with beautiful flowers. A large concourse of people were gathered together to gaze upon the sweet and innocent faces of that group of well dressed boys and girls. The services of the occasion were opened by a prayer from Rev. Mr. Walker; after which addresses were made by Dr. Rockwell, J. D. Bradley, Esq. and Rev. A. Brown. The services were interspersed by Music from the Band, and several songs sweetly sung by the children, assisted by their Teachers and others. But doubtless the most interesting part of the whole affair to the little folks, was the nice treat of cake which had been prepared by their mothers and sisters, and the pure cold water which flowed fresh from the fountain. Of these they partook with order and decorum, and with evident tokens of a hearty relish. We have never witnessed any gathering of our people, where so much good feeling and evident satisfaction and pleasure were manifested. And we trust that our citizens are now so well satisfied with our system of Common Schools, that they will exert all their influence, not only to maintain them, but to improve them still more, and to increase their influence and importance. We think that we have seen a marked improvement, in the character and conduct of many of our young people, since our present system of schools went into operation. And there is certainly no object, on which we can all unite, of greater importance to the prosperity and welfare of our village, than the thorough education of the young. And it should be with us all a subject of deep interest and concern, so to elevate and improve our Common Schools, that they shall be, not only the springs of science and literature, but the fountains of pure morals and right principles of action.

MR. RYMER.—The importance of the coming Whig Convention at Manchester, is too apparent to need illustration or argument. All the hopes of the Whigs must rest upon the skill and patriotism and efforts of the next Congress. The restoration of a National currency—the preservation of our present Tariff—the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, afford a field for labor and a hope of harvest, that must go home to the heart and the heart of every intelligent freeman. But, sir, the time for the holding of that Convention is most unpropitious, it being not only the hottest part of the season, but in the midst of haying. The aspect of parties portends a third ticket, and the object and effect of that ticket will be to defeat the regular Whig nomination. With a great amount of talent and patriotism in our candidates, no one has acquired that preeminence which concentrates every eye, much less secures every Whig vote.

Hence we fear, first a thin Convention—then a multitude of candidates, each supported by partisan and local preferences—and lastly, the disaffected sacrificing every northern right and every Whig principle, every interest of the slave, yes, every thing but the gratification of being leaders of a third party, will prevent an election by a Whig majority, and secure it to the Locos by means of a plurality. Our hopes have been high, but who can say that our fears are not without foundation? Sir, the only remedy is with the people, and if they fail to apply it, they alone must suffer. The nomination at that Convention should be but the concentrated voice of the freemen proclaimed by at least one delegate elected and instructed in the district: at least one delegate elected and instructed at a meeting called for that purpose, and where is the town that with such hopes and such fears to prompt them to duty, will fail to be represented on such an occasion?—Let the nineteenth of July answer the question.

NOW OR NEVER.

TEXAS.—Latest accounts from Texas state that Gen. Houston has issued a Proclamation, declaring the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas, "to continue" during the pendency of the negotiations between the two countries for peace.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.—We learn from the Troy Whig that a very destructive fire occurred at Lansingburgh, three miles above Troy, N. Y. on Monday last. It is stated that about thirty buildings were destroyed, and a great amount of property lost. "The scene at the fire was truly appalling." "Many of the sufferers were insured; but others lost their all."

THUNDER STORM.—The Thunder Storm which occurred on Sunday the 2d inst. extended as far as Charleston, S. C. and was there most terrific.

THE SANWICH ISLANDS.—The British Minister in a letter to A. P. Uphor, Secretary of State, states by authority, that the occupation of these Islands was an act unauthorized, and that due inquiry will be made into the proceeding.

The Whigs of New Hampshire have again nominated Gen. Anthony Colby, of New London, for Governor, and chosen Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, Delegate to the Whig National Convention.

MINISTERS TO BRAZIL.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that George H. Proffit passed through that city on his way to Washington, to receive his final instructions as Minister to Brazil.

Remember the District Convention, to be held at Manchester on Wednesday next.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

In our last week's paper we gave some account of the Convention lately held at Rutland. We subjoin below the Resolutions which were passed at the Convention, which will attract the especial attention of our readers, as embodying in forcible language the principles of the Whigs of Vermont, and as setting forth the objects at which they aim. The Resolutions relating to Slavery and the Annexation of Texas to the Union, must find a ready response in the heart of every true "Green Mountain Boy" of whatever party. The "most oppressive evil and most monstrous and disgraceful wrong" of slavery ought to awaken every Northern man, every free man, every lover of liberty and his country, to a true sense of the danger which it threatens to the Union of these States, and the welfare of our common country. And we hope the Whigs of Vermont will, at the ballot box, prove true and faithful to the principles which they have published in the Resolutions referred to. Let the free and independent Whigs of Vermont never tarnish their good name, never prove recreant to their principles, by giving their votes to any man for an office in our National Government, who is not known to cherish like principles, and who will not faithfully and honestly exert his influence to have them carried into practice. Principles uttered on paper will have but little effect unless consistently applied in practice. Let the Whigs of Vermont faithfully apply the doctrines they have set forth in regard to Slavery, and they may reckon on success with a great degree of certainty. The people of Vermont will never consent to bow their necks in any shape to the demon of Southern Slavery. And should they find any of their public servants, so lost to the true spirit of Liberty, as to favor by word or act the enormous wrong of Slavery, they would soon dismiss him as unworthy the sacred trust reposed in him. And while the Loco Foco party at the North continue their unholy alliance with the Slave holders of the South, we have no fear that they will meet with much favor from those who have been born and nurtured on our rugged mountains, and breathed our free air.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Kittredge, from the committee on resolutions, reported a series of resolutions, together with an address, to be published under the direction of the State Committee, which report was accepted.

The resolutions were supported by the Hon. Solomon Foot, Hon. Wm. P. Briggs, Hon. Robert Pierpoint, and Edward Kirkland, Esq., and were unanimously adopted, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Whig party of Vermont feel the most entire confidence in the soundness of the great principles which they have heretofore so frequently set forth, and under whose "sign" they have so long "conquered"; that they again, with a hope that is founded in this consciousness of political rectitude, fling to the breeze the banner upon whose folds is inscribed: A Protective Tariff; A sound and uniform National Currency, under the control of Congress; An equitable Distribution Law; one Presidential Term; an abridgement of the Veto Power, and of Executive Patronage generally; Republican Economy; the freedom and purity of elections; and the great cause of Popular Education and advancement.

Resolved, That the primary end, and the first great duty of all civil government in Protection, and that while we look to our state authorities for defence against domestic violence and wrong, we have a right to demand from the National Government Protection, not only against forcible aggression from abroad, but against the exercise, within our limits, of any privileges prejudicial to our rights and interests, by the subjects of foreign powers.

Resolved, That the only mode of securing to American citizens their natural right to the profits arising from the production of the raw material, and its conversion, by their own labor, into the manufactured ware, is by imposing prohibitory or restrictive regulations upon the importation of such materials as our own soil and climate produce, and of the goods manufactured therefrom.

Resolved, That as the several States have surrendered to Congress the power of regulating Commerce, both internal and foreign, and of laying duties or imposts on importations, the power of protecting the laborer and manufacturer, by commercial restrictions, has passed from the legislatures of the States to that of the Union; and therefore, that to deny to Congress the power of imposing duties for the specific purpose of protection, involves the absurdity of maintaining, that such power has passed from the grantor, without lodging in the grantees.

Resolved, That the power of specific protection, inherent in all independent sovereignties, upon being surrendered by the several States, vested in Congress; and therefore that Congress unquestionably does possess such power, and that the free laboring and producing classes, who personally contribute to the support and defence of the Government, have a clear right to demand its exercise.

Resolved, That we regard the plan recently shadowed forth, of "arranging" the great interest of Protection by means of the subtle machinery of diplomacy, as not only incompatible with the obvious provisions of the Constitution, but in the highest degree visionary and impracticable.

Resolved, That the system of domestic slavery is unnatural, unjust and repugnant to the spirit of our institutions; that, like all injustice, it is hostile to the true interests of those who support it, and that as it is highly prejudicial to the rights of that portion of the Union, which is free from the curse of its immediate presence, its discontinuance ought to be demanded, and its extinction resisted.

Resolved, That the original assent of the Northern States to the existence of this system was designed and understood to be temporary only, and that a reasonable period having now elapsed for its extinction, the people of the free states have a right to avail themselves of petition, remonstrance, legislation, constitutional amendment, and all other means consistent with natural law, for the removal of this most oppressive evil and most monstrous and disgraceful wrong.

Resolved, That the threatened annexation of Texas to the United States, by the action of Congress, is a measure justified neither

by principle nor precedent, that it is not within the Constitutional power of Congress, and that it cannot be lawfully effected, without the consent of the several States of the Union, individually expressed.

Resolved, That the people of Vermont ought, through their legislature, solemnly to remonstrate against the annexation of Texas, and to signify to Congress, that they will not recognize the authority of that body to admit any foreign state or power to the privileges of this Union, without the consent of its members.

Resolved, That in the administration of the financial concerns of the State, we hold to the strictest economy consistent with a just and honorable maintenance of all the interests of the State, and a fair compensation to the public servants—equally removed from that extreme which would lead to a scramble for office amongst unworthy men, and that which would confine it to the rich alone.

Resolved, That the interests of education are not only of the highest, but of equal importance, to every individual in the State, and should command the earnest and united efforts of every citizen to cherish, improve and sustain all the means of public instruction.

Resolved, therefore, That we regard the recent attempt, by a state convention of another party, to make the disposition of the School fund a political question, as an act of gross injustice to the party which we represent, and fraught with the greatest danger to the cause of Education.

Resolved, That we recommend to every freeman in the state thoroughly to examine the operation of the "School Fund," so called, and to act upon it independent alike of party dictation, party prejudices, and party interests.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Paine has been in every respect such as to meet our cordial approbation, and to establish the wisdom of the nomination by virtue of which he has twice received the support of the Whig party; and that we hereby tender to him, on his voluntary retirement from the post he has so honorably held, the assurance of our continued confidence and respect.

Resolved, That the administration of John Tyler, by reason of the entirely unexampled perfidy of his head, has become a by-word and a reproach; and that upon him has fallen the punishment which invariably follows the baseness of ingratitude and treachery, in the undignified contempt of all good men.

Mr. Clarke of Brandon introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we present the names of Hon. JOHN MATTOCKS, Hon. HORACE EATON, and Hon. JOHN SPALDING, for the suffrages of the freemen of Vermont for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, in the entire confidence that they will receive that suffrage, and by their devotion to the true interests of the state, justify the confidence thus reposed in them.

On motion of Mr. Pierpoint, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by its officers and published in all the Whig papers in the State.

HILAND HALL, President.

CYRUS WASHBURN, Vice President.
THOS. F. HAMMOND, Vice Presidents.
WM. F. BRIGGS,
HENRY F. JAMES,
E. P. WALTON, Jr.,
JAMES W. HICKOR,
SILAS H. HODGES, Secretaries.

MR. RYMER.—Your correspondent, "A Housekeeper," is getting rather humdrumish, and does not appear to settle upon any plan.

First, it is recommended to establish a Public Laundry, with a steam engine, &c., thereby depriving quite a number of females of a livelihood for some time to come, but not satisfied with this, it is thought advisable to start some half a dozen more in opposition to the first, and finally, that every woman in town might set up one for herself. Now this last idea I think much the best, the very plan I should recommend myself.

Your correspondent says, "Perhaps he (meaning 'A Mechanic') would advocate the abolition of Grist Mills, that poor women may find work in turning at the mill," &c. I would say that I should advocate no such doctrine, but I would advocate the abolition of a kind of mill used in many places for grinding the face of the poor. Now, neighbor, do try the plan I suggested in my first, and if it does not work well at first, oil up the machinery, (for I see on examination that you have some that looks first rate,) oil it, I say, with elbow grease, and try it again, and I will find some one to employ the poor women the whilst.

A MECHANIC.

CONCERTS.—The Werner Minstrel Family, consisting of Mr. Anton and Mr. Joseph Werner and Miss Catharine Werner, from Germany, gave two Concerts at the Town Hall in this town, last week. Miss Werner, we think, has the best female voice of any singer we ever heard, it being sweet, clear and powerful. Mr. Anton Werner is a superior performer on the flute and violin, as well as piano-forte, and Mr. Joseph Werner has an excellent bass voice and is a good performer on the piano-forte and guitar. We understand they are about visiting Brattleboro and Keene, and we would advise our editorial friends in those towns to speak a good word for them. Their concerts are well worth attending, and do not fail to give entire satisfaction to the audience. Greenfield Gazette.

[The Werner Family, noticed above, have favored our village with a visit, and by the performances of two evenings, have fully verified the truth of what the Gazette and Courier has stated respecting them.—Phanix.]

An Editor Courtin'.—An absent-minded editor having courted a girl and applied to her father—the old man said—"Well, you want my daughter; what sort of a settlement will you make? What will you give her?" "Give her!" cried the other, looking up vacantly; "Oh! I'll give her a puff."

Tammany Hall.—A new story is being put upon this old "Wigwag of Democracy."

A Mother and her five Children cruelly Murdered.—By an extra from the office of the Butler (Pa.) Herald, we learn that a most shocking and brutal murder was committed in Slipperyrock township, Butler county, on Saturday morning last, the 1st inst., by an Indian called Samuel Mohawk. The following are the particulars of the horrible tragedy.

James Wigton had left his house early in the morning for the purpose of going to his father's to borrow from him a horse to plough corn, leaving his wife and five children at home. While he was absent, the Indian came there, and as appears from his confession, murdered Mrs. Wigton and her five children, by beating out their brains with stones. Mrs. Wigton and the youngest child were not quite dead when first discovered.

The Indian then proceeded to a Mr. Kennedy's house and made an attack on him and his family—injuring a son of Mr. Kennedy very severely, perhaps dangerously, by hitting him on the head with a large stone.—After being driven off by Mr. Kennedy, he next went to Mr. Kiestler's where he was captured, after a desperate resistance, in which a man named Blair was seriously injured.—He was taken to Wigton's, and confessed the murder, and said he was sorry for it.

Mrs. Wigton was about 35 years of age—the children, three girls and two boys, were aged about eleven, nine, five, three, and one, years.

The Indian is now in jail, and will be tried at the September Sessions. We understand that he lives in Cattaraugus co. N. Y.

Sad Accident.—Among the passengers on board of the line boat Alfred Ely, which arrived in this city on Sunday, was an intelligent young German and his wife. Although unable to speak English, they had attracted the attention of their fellow passengers, by their neatness and genteel deportment. All on board respected them, and wished them happiness in their new home; and they anticipated happiness. They were on their way to Ohio, where they have friends living, and on Sunday morning they were congratulating each other upon the near termination of their long journey. But alas! they knew not what an hour would bring forth. While sitting upon the deck of the boat, conversing, it may be, about the home they had left, and the friends they expected soon to meet, they were both prostrated by a blow from the lower bridge near the first lock, and crushed between its timbers and the boat.

It was supposed, at first, that both were killed; but neither was. The woman was much bruised, and the blood was pressed from her mouth and nostrils. But she soon recovered, and it is supposed she will do well. Her husband, however, was so awfully mangled that it is supposed he will not survive. Every attention possible was paid him. A physician was present at the time of the accident, and continued with him on the journey. It is impossible to describe the heart-rending agony of the wife when she became sensible of the extent of her husband's injuries. She felt as a wife might be supposed to feel while gazing at the mangled limbs of her only friend, within the distance of hundred miles. If the man dies, there are persons in Buffalo who will see that the unfortunate wife reaches her friends in Ohio.—Rochester Democrat.

A Heroine.—A few days ago, the dining room of a boarding-house at Jersey City was entered by a robber soon after the servant had prepared the table for dinner.—The girl was absent but a short time, and when she entered the room she observed the fellow very actively engaged in putting the silver spoons and other plate into his pockets. She advanced towards the table, when she was confronted by the robber with carving knife in hand, declaring that if she spoke he would cut her throat. By her movements she drew him toward a pantry door, which he supposed opened into the street, and he made a dart into it, when she, with great presence of mind closed the door and turned the key on him, and gave the alarm to those in the house, who immediately came to her aid and the fellow was captured.—N. Y. Commercial.

A LOVE LETTER.

Dear Sweet,—Oh, my love of loves, clad in honey and oil of citrons, white loaf sugar of my hopes, and molasses of my expectations! you have been absent from me three whole days! The sun is dark at mid-day—the moon and stars are black when thou art absent. Thy step is the music of the spheres, and the wind of thy gown, when you pass by, is a zephyr from the garden of paradise in the time of early flowers! Kissed you when last we met, and my whole frame was filled with sweetness! One of your curls touched me on the nose, and that organ was transmutated into loaf sugar! Oh, spice of spices, garden of delights! send me a lock of your hair—send me anything that your blessed finger hath touched, and I will go raving mad with ecstasy! One look from thy bright eyes would transport me continuously into a third heaven! Your lips are red roses, gathered from Eden by the hand of Gabriel! Your words are molten pearl dropping from your mouth! My heart blazes at the thought of thee! My brain is an everlasting fire! The blood burns and scorches my veins and vitals, as it passes through them! Oh, come, most delightful of delights, and breathe upon me with your seraphic breath! When you do come—be sure and bring that two shillings which you borrowed of me, as I want to buy some tobacco!

Fitchburg Railroad.—The Bay State Democrat says that the Directors of this company will receive a limited subscription not to exceed 500 shares, up to the 25th of August next. After that time, old stockholders will have the preference, should more stock be issued. Capitalists will notice that interest is allowed on all sums paid in advance.

The Fall River Fire.—The number of houses burnt at Fall River by the late fire has been ascertained to be 180. The amount of damage to property exceeds half a million of dollars.